Amngements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Sporting Duchess.
CASINO-S-The Merry World-7 to 12-Roof Garden COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-A Ride for Life.

EDEN MUSEE-Concert.
GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Trilby. HERALD SQUARE-2-8-Kismet. HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-Other People KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:15-Vaudeville, MANHATTAN BEACH-Day and Evening-Midsun

PALMER'S THEATRE S:15-Fleur-de-Lis. POLO GROUNDS-4 p. m.-Baseball. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Dorothy. TERRACE GARDEN-8-Royal Middy

Index to Advertisements.

Page.Col. !		Page Col			
Amusements 9 Autumn Resorts 8 Bankers and Brokers 14 Board and Rooms 5 Business Chances 6 Business Chances 6 Dividend Notices 6 Dividend Notices 6 Dividend Notices 14 Financial Elections 14 Financial Elections 14 Financial Meetings 14	6 6 5 4 1 5	Railroads 13 Real Estate 8 School Agencies 8 Special Notices 7	1-		

Business Notices.

TRIBUNE	TERMS	TO	MA	IL I	SUBSCI	RIBEI	Single
	Fribune	\$10		mos. \$5 00 4 00 1 00	200	90	copy.

tated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1-cent postage city Postage tamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by but ing their

Scribor. Readers are better served by buting their Scribor. Readers are better served by buting their Tribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—To all foreign countri- (except Canada and Mexico). 4 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy in Daily, Semi-Weekly and Tribune; 2 cents a copy may be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, o. Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE—Main office of The Tribune. In the Company of the Tribune. New-York, Main uptown office, 1242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-Tork, 180 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., 245 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., up to 8 n. m. at regular office rates.

European Branch, for advertisements only, 75, Fleet Street, E. C., London, England.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1895.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Advices from Honolulu are to the effect that the Hawaiian Royalists have appealed to the United States Government to reinstate Queen Lilluokalani. ——— H. M. Romberg, a citizen of Decatur, Ind., has been sentenced, in Germany, to twelve years' imprisonment for whipping a Prussian officer before he came to the United States. - Two Rumanian bear trainers in Debreczin, Hungary, confessed having killed four boys, whose flesh they fed to the beasts. === The German torpedo boat S 41 capsized and sank in the North Sea; thirteen men were drowned.

DOMESTIC .- William La Rue Thomas, of Ken tucky, was elected Grand Master of the Knights Templar at the conclave in Boston. = Proceedings were begun by C. A. Whelan, of Syracuse, against the American Tobacco Company. General Harrison killed a deer and received a visit from Warner Miller at Dodd's Camp. == The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science began in Springfield, Mass. = The Saratoga battlefield monument was formally transferred to the State, after twenty-one years under process of constru tion. - Matt W. Ransom took the oath of office again as Minister to Mexico.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-In the second trial race the Defender beat the Vigilant by 18 min-utes 3 seconds over a triangular course of twenty-four miles; the final race is to be salled to day. === The Coroner's jury in the Ireland Building disaster inquest brought in a verdict, attributing the collapse to insufficient foundation for the centre pillar, and holding six men reollision between a railway train and a fire truck in Brooklyn. - About six hundred employes of the American Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn went on a strike. == The Customs officials announced that the Government had lost a large sum on drawbacks through fraudulent entries by a brokerage firm. wholesale milk dealers are greatly alarmed by the recent efforts to suppress milk adulteration, and say they are legally liable for the acts farmers and grocers; they have retained counsel to protect their interests. ==== A tramp was found in the Mayor's office early in the morning, having fallen asleep in the Mayor's chair. Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Derfargilla, Crescendo, Lady Diamond, Henry Young, Bloomer, W. B. . Winners at Fleetwood Park; Lynne Bel. Robert J. and King Harry. - New-York defeated Louisville at baseball by a score of 14 to 1; Brooklyn defeated Cincinnati, 11 to 6.

The stock market was active but irregular, THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Light showers and variable winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest, 76 degrees.

A week ago the Paris disappointed the ex pectations which had been aroused that she might make a new ocean record. Now it is the St. Louis which is believed to be flying westward at a rapid pace, possibly at a record-breaking speed. To equal the best record from Southampton she must reach the bar at 3:49 o'clock this afternoon. The St. Louis started on her present voyage in the finest condition and with the immediate prestige of her fast four hours' speed test in the Channel. She is certain to make a good run, barring unpreventable mishaps, whether it is the fastest voyage by the southern route or not.

It was the Defender's day again yesterday, and while there will be another trial race to-day no one entertains a shadow of doubt that the ques tion of the cup defender is already settled. The second trial race was over a triangular course of twenty-four miles. It afforded a good test of the merits of the two crack American yachts, for all kinds of weather were met with, from a dead calm to a lively squall. Through it all the Defender held the lead with ease. Her work when the squall came up was especially gratifying to her admirers and must have opened the eyes of our English friends. The Defender covered the course in 4:44:40, while the Vigilant's time was 5:07:43. It was a perfunctory performance and attracted a small degree of attention, and the race to-day will in all probability be like

Secretary Carlisle has issued instructions in reference to the hours for landing immigrants at this port, apparently as the result of the protest entered last week by the Cunard Company against keeping 700 passengers in the Campania's steerage over night, although the vessel reached her pler before 3 p. m. The hours fixed for receiving and inspecting immigrants vary with their number and with the length of the days, under the new regulations, which are sufficiently elastic to prevent an outrage like that in the case of the Campania. Arriving immigrants should by all means be treat ed with reasonable consideration, and the force at Ellis Island will have no occasion for com plaint if now and then they are kept on duty longer than the regular hours.

It appears that the failure to put in operation the rules for preventing collisions at sea adopted by the International Marine Conference is

due to Great Britain, and in fact to the recent dissolution of the Rosebery Parliament. These rules were agreed upon by the conference held in Washington in the autumn and early winter of 1885. From them much was expected. Most of the nations participating in the conference have given their assent, but Great Britain has held off, waiting for the action of a Parliamentary committee. With the new Parliament there must be a new committee, involving further delay. In the interest of humanity and civilization it would appear imperative that int mational regulations designed to reduce the chances of collision should be made to take effeet at the earliest practicable moment.

The jurors charged with the duty of deter mining the cause of the Ireland building disaster have done their work thoroughly, and their verdict will be accepted by the public as adequate and satisfactory. They declare that the collapse was caused in the first place by the insufficient foundation placed under column No. 3, which was further weakened by the old cistern over which it stood. Six men are held responsible for the poor work which turned the building into a deathtrap for fifteen men. They are Parker, the contractor, and his superintendent and foreman, Walker and Murray; Behrens, the architect, and his assistant, Youdale; and Buckley, the building inspector. These men are all under bail. The Coroner's jury has done its duty. It remains for the District-Attorney to bring the matter before the Grand Jury as soon as possible, and then to press to early trial the indictments that will certainly be found. Prompt and effective action is needed to teach contractors, builders, architects and inspectors that flimsy buildings cannot be put up with impunity in New-York.

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CONVENTION.

The important fact in connection with the Convention of Good Government Clubs which met on Wednesday evening, perfected a permanent organization and adopted a series of resolutions indicative of its purposes and plans, is the demonstration it furnishes of the earnestness and sincerity of a large body of citizens in behalf of the continuance of the movement for municipal reform. That movement is still in progress, for a vast amount of work of a permanent and enduring character remains to be d ne. The meeting of Wednesday evening is an indication that the interest in it has not flagged; that the spirit of reform has not by any means lost its hold upon good citizens, but that the organizations which were so influential in effecting the grand results of last year are still in the field, ready to unite and co-operate in another grand endeavor to fulfil the purpose origi nally proclaimed, at the same time widening its scope and extending its influence. It is an inspiration to the friends of good government and municipal reform, and a discouragement as well to those who, in the belief that last year's uprising was only ephemeral and transient, have been lying in walt through all these months to take advantage of the subsidence of the impulse and reinstate themselves in power. That was a sensible and practical view

which was expressed by Mr. Larocque in his opening speech. When in reviewing the work of the year, and congratulating his hearers upon the good results attained, he said the slight de fects and fallures were insignificant when compared with the sweeping reforms accomplished. This cannot be kept too constantly in mind, particularly in such organizations as these, where the young and ardent and aspiring are enlisted in a cause, which, while it kindles enthusiasm for the highest ideals, is liable to provoke impa tience with slowness and disgust at the obsta eles with which human frailty wittingly or un wittingly besets the progress of reform. We all need to remember that our own impatience at slow processes is often a more serious obstruction to the attainment of good ends in govern ment than the ignorance and vice which are ar rayed in open and determined opposition. And we do well, in reviewing as Mr. Larocque did the results attained, to leave out of the question the defects and failures as of comparative insignificance, while we take heart and hope from th consideration of any progress, however small, that has been made, and move right onward in tically conceded both, for they offered him a the fight that is never finished.

It is not improbable that differences of opinion may arise among those who are devoted to the surely would not have made that offer. The general principles set forth in the resolutions of the Good Government Convention upon some of the details of municipal policy. It would be they set out to rob him of his property alto strange, indeed, if they did not. But it is no less evident that these differences should be subordinated to the chief consideration, and the main purpose, of maintaining for this great city clean and honest government, in which the citi zen may rest secure in life, limb and property under the strict and impartial enforcement of law, and the wholesome restraints required by ery of a trial, and sentenced him to twenty-five social order and the public health. We should be very foolish if we permitted small disappointments in details, or the failure in some particulars of a reform administration to meet all our expectations, to obscure our view of the good results already attained, and the vastly larger ones made possible by harmonious and united action. The convention was wise, as it seems to us, in taking no steps in the direction of making independent nominations. There are difficulties in the way of bringing all the organizations and all classes of citizens who believe in municipal reform and honest government together in some plan for concerted action similar to that which was so successful last year. But they are by no means insuperable. And we have faith to believe that wise counsels and a reasonable adjustment of minor differences will effect it. That, at any rate, is the end that should be kept constantly

JUSTICE IN CHINA

A few notes on the Ku-Cheng inquest are in order. First, concerning the action of Mr. Denby, the United States Minister to China. His silence for some days has been adversely criticised, here and there. Some folks seem to have thought he had gone a-fishing, or set out for the North Pole, and was altogether neglecting American interests. That was because he did not send a long dispatch every day about his performances. It is now seen that he has been far more profitably and effectively employed than in writing notes and running up cable bills. He has done his work well, and preserved for the United States as dignified and important a standing at Peking as any other foreign Power

Next, concerning Liu Ping Chang. It seems that the former report about him was inaccurate, and did the Chinese Government much in justice. He, the reputed author of the Cheng Tu outrages, was not appointed chief commis sioner to investigate the massacre at Ku-Cheng Instead, he was commanded to remain where he was until the Government could investigate him and his doings. That is a very different matter. It is to be hoped, in simple justice to the Chinese Government, that this correction will be as widely circulated and noticed as was

the briginal misstatement. Altogether, the Chinese Government appears to be acting with propriety, and the inquest to concealed in this deliverance, but we can't see be proceeding in a satisfactory manner. It is it. To be sure, there is said to be a county in said that ten of the rioters have been convicted and four already put to death. The Chinese officlals are co-operating with the American and British Consuls, energetically and in good faith. There are no further outbreaks, and no symptoms of any. That is a very different account of

ago. It is pleasant to believe it is a correct one,

CAPTAIN SUMNER.

Captain George W. Sumner of the United States cruiser Columbia is in distress of mind and doubtless in danger of punishment for neglecting to avert the possibility of injury to his ship while she was in drydock at Southampton; but he has brought his honor whole out of the Court of Inquiry, His position was not only extremely trying in a general sense, as that of every officer must be who is under investigation for derellction of duty, but there were some special circumstances in his case which must have made the ordeal peculiarly grievous. He has served his country for thirty-seven years; his record in the War was admirable, and since the War it has been unimpeached. It is not believed that the Columbia has suffered serious damage, and she has just accomplished under his command an unparalleled feat of sailing. The temptation to make light of the imprudence which caused so little harm was strong, and stronger still perhaps was the temptation to hide or divide the blame. Captain Sumner did not yield to either suggestion of personal advantage. How deeply he was affected his demeanor showed, but his tears were not tears of weakness. His testimony told the truth and the whole truth without evasion. He candidly confessed to a grave oversight, which he deeply re gretted. He attempted no shifty or technical defence, and he involved nobody else in his own fault. He accepted the whole responsibility, with full knowledge of what it might cost him. Captain Sumner's offence, much more serious in its possibilities than its consequences, ought not to be overlooked, but moral courage is so great a quality that every striking example of it may properly be noted for praise and emulation. And so we say that this officer and gentleman has not only kept his honor unstained but won a new title to respect, even in the act of substantiating an accusation of carelessness.

THE CASE OF MR. WALLER.

Foreign conquests often cause complications. The nation which subdues another takes not merely its land and people. It takes upon itself its obligations and contracts as well. These must be disposed of in some way. When they concern some third nation or its citizens, they must be disposed of equitably, or serious trouble may ensue. It is in such a plight that France now finds herself. For some years she has had a protectorate over Madagascar, by virtue of which she controlled that nation's foreign affairs. But all internal administration was left entirely to the native Government. Now she has entered upon a war of conquest. Apparently she proposes to suppress the native Government and to make the island a mere colonial possession of France. But in doing so she discovers certain contracts or concessions which were granted by the native Government in its days of unquestioned independence. They are perfectly valid contracts, and they concern a citizen of a third Power, a great Power, a neutral Power, and a Power with which France is at peace and on terms of intimate friendship.

Naturally and properly those contracts should be respected and fulfilled, even though they are not altogether to the liking of the conquering Power. We cannot imagine the French Government deliberately pursuing any other course Some of its local representatives in Madagascar, however have apparently done otherwise. Whether they were moved by excess of patriotic zeal or by covetous greed to obtain for themselves the concessions granted to another is not clear. But if the circumstantial and straightforward story told by Mr. Bray in the columns of The Tribune be true-and that it is true there seems at present no reason to doubtthese French officers in Madagascar, for one purpose or another, did perpetrate upon an American citizen injustice and persecution of a flagrant kind

They did not dispute the validity of his title to the concession which had been granted to him by the Madagascar Government. They did not challenge the right of that Government to grant it to him. Or if they did either, it was that were self-contradictory. Indeed, they praccertain compensation if he would relinquish his claim. If his claim had not been valid, they offer, however, was made. It was ludicrously inadequate, and it was promptly declined. Then gether. They tried to drive him out of the island, but he would not go. Finally, by means of what looks like a deliberate perversion of justice, and at best on the strength of a law framed by the notorious Boulanger to serve purposes of oppression, they arrested him on flimsy charges, hurried him through a mock-

years' imprisonment. Such is the case of Mr. Waller, as it appears on its face. Such it is, as related by witnesse whose truthfulness has not yet been impeached. What counter-testimony may be produced, we know not. But assuredly the case is one that demands the promptest and most resolute diplomatic action on the part of the United States Government and its Ambassador to France. It demands, also, for the honor of France, the most careful and impartial investigation by the French Government, and instant and generous reparation if Mr. Waller's complaints shall be substantiated. The French Government can easily enough afford to reverse the unjust de cision of its minor representatives and to make amends for the injustice they have inflicted. It cannot afford to sanction such oppression as its officers in Madagascar are now charged with, proper presentation of the case by this Government will, we are confident, insure the doing of speedy and ample justice.

AN APPROPRIATE SOUVENIR.

There is something about the Democrats of Nebraska which we rather like. The thing which we rather like is one of the planks in the platform which was adopted at their recent State Convention. It would not always be proper to say of a Democratic platform that it was "about" the party adopting it, or that it was even in contact with or bore any relations to the party. It has been remarked that the chief value of : treaty of peace consists in the facility with which it can be broken when either side wants to go to war. In much the same way Democrats are usually very fond of their platforms because they are so easy to step off from. But so far as we know, at this stage in the campaign, our Democratic brethren of Nebraska mean to stick to their platform and go down with it. The particular plank on which we hope their feet will be resting when their eyes stick out for the last time is fashioned as follows:

The Democracy of Nebraska approve and com-mend the declarations of President Cleveland in the past in condemning the pernicious activity of incum bents of Federal offices under the Government in attempting to control the policy and nominations of of the policy of his first Administration in that re-

Some persons may suppose that there is a joke the Commonwealth of Nebraska whose Demovention. But there is no proof that they are wags and voted for the resolution with intent | Washington which they por sess when con-

affairs from that which we had only a few days to inject a leaven of hilarity into proceedings otherwise somewhat funereal. In fact there is no proof that they voted for the resolution at all. It may be that a large majority of the delegates, having been left out in the distribution of good things, were exasperated at the prosperous air of these postal fellows and felt their own virtue enlarged and fortified by the contrast. In tha mood they would be very likely to recall with fond regret the pernicious activity article of Mr. Cleveland's first term creed and vote to remind him of it. We do not learn from the report of the proceedings that the convention instructed the secretary to send a copy of the resolutions to the President, either directly or by the way of Thurber; but doubtless that detail has been

attended to. We hope so. It would be a pity if Mr. Cleveland failed to receive an official transcript of the first and only formal reminder from a Democratic organization of his need of reconsecration in the matter of pernicious activity. The great principle which he, as the only Democratic saint, once enunciated for the enlightenment chiefly of Republican sinners is not exactly adapted to the purposes of a third-term campaign, but an engrossed copy of the Nebraska platform would be an appropriate addition to the President's extensive collection of political souvenirs.

THE BROOKLYN INDEPENDENTS.

The feat of standing so straight as to lean backward is not an impossible one, either physically or morally. It is of just this thing that the Independent or Shepard Democrats in Brooklyn seem to be in danger. At their meeting on Monday evening they reaffirmed their declaration of independence in unmistakable terms, and adopted a series of resolutions which appear to make harmony of action between them and the "regulars" an impossibility. If there is any harmony, it will be only on the conditions fixed by the Shepardites, and will imply the complete surrender to them of the McLaughlin organization. The principal resolution of "the Demoeratic Party in Kings County" affirms that it proposes to nominate for Mayor "a Democrat who is and has been undoubtedly and prac-"tically devoted to the reform for which this "organization stood in 1893 and 1894, and for "which it now resolutely stands"; and it is further declared that the organiz 'ion will not help to confer the Mayoralty "upon any man, how-"ever estimable or talented, unless he be known by citizens generally to be reasonably equipped for the difficult duties of the place, and unless "his ideal of those duties has been exhibited by an open, unmistakable, courageous stand on this part for the welfare of Brooklyn in 1893 "and 1894." Obviously this greatly narrows the field of possible choice. That the McLaughlinites will harmonize on such terms is utterly out of the question. However respectable a figurehead they might be willing to put up, the Independents will accept no one who has not been identified with their own movement during the last two years.

We are disposed to give the Shepard wing of the Brooklyn Democracy credit for a sincere and nonest desire to secure good government to Brooklyn. They want for Mayor "a Democrat whose qualifications for so responsible and eminently practical an office are to be found not less in his practical experience of p blic and political affairs than in his general business 'capacity and personal uprightness," as well as one who has shown his devotion to reform. But why, we may ask, is it necessary for them to insist on a Democrat? Why was not the word 'Democrat" stricken out of the clause just quoted, and the word "citizen" put in its place? The Reform Democrats ought to put themselves in a position which will make a union between them and the large number of friends of good government in the ranks of the Republic a party possible. All these people are working for the same end, and such a combination would be irresistible. To insist on the nomination of a Democrat only may lead to the restoration of

the old Ring to power. men who had contributed to the election and siderations. It is p sist on the nomination of one of their own number in the person of General Woodward. With three candidates in the field, the Ring Democrat won, and the four years of good government under Low were succeeded by eight years of Whitney, Chapin and Boody. Is that bit of history to be repeated? It may be if the Shepard Democrats persis, in their policy of anning a candidate identified with their own number. If they are sincere in their desire for clean and honest government, if they rate this above their desire for partisan success, they should ardently use their influence in favor of the election to the Mayoralty of a man of the Schieren type, who will maintain the high standard of adminunion of the reform forces similar to that which | jority of the people of his district. achieved so great a victory in 1893 ought to be possible this year. The Shepard Democrats have the power to prevent it, and will do so if they adhere to the policy set forth on Monday. Let them not assume so much virtue that the triumph of their sworn enemies will be the outcome of their boasted independence.

THE PNEUMATIC TIRE IN KANSAS.

The versatility of the liar is one of his most remarkable characteristics. In no way does a new thing ever disconcert him; he begins to lie about it easily and naturally the moment he about bears, let us say, or cyclones, no sooner make the acquaintance of the pneumatic-tired and it is not to be believed that it will do so. A bicycle than they begin to lie concerning that as coolly as if it were as old and standard an institution as the bear itself. But your liar is not the man to neglect old favorites simply because new subjects are forced upon his attention; he is as industrious as he is versatil ; the sea serpent cannot this season complain in the least of lack of attention, howbeit bicycle fabrications have fluttered from the lips of the summer llar in a steady stream.

There comes at this hour a story from a place called Popville, alleged to be situate in the State of Kansas, of a man who may or may not exist, named Perkins. There is a slight alliterative effect about this foundation of the story which of itself arouses the suspicions of the wary investigator, especially when he is assured in the most solemn manner that a local poet has constructed a song on the subject in question, in the refrain of which reference is thate to the time when

which is said to be sung to the tune of that touching lyric of a Chicago poet, "When Billings, of Louisville, Touched Me for Ten." But the whole thing may be truth of the most veraclous order, and we do not wish to be understood as

saving that it isn't. In the account of Mr. Perkins's invention before us it is made to rest largely upon an alleged difference in the Kansas air from all other known airs. We are not prepared to deny that this difference exists. The rate of speed which the Kansas air can reach when it gets started in that of any other atmosphere with which science is acquainted. Utilized for speech-making purno other air possessing equal explosiveness and cratic committee is composed exclusively of resiliency. The 16 to 1 remarks of Senator Peffer postmasters, and doubtless most if not all of and other Kansas statesmen con erning the rethese were delegates to the recent State con- monetization of wampum never have the force and elasticity when made with the flabby air of

structed of the home article. The Great Red Dragon of Wall Street trembles only when he feels the hot rush of the genuine Kansas air as it comes hurtling in all its fury from the volcanic lungs of a sunflower statesman. Therefore there may well be something in Mr. Perkins's claim that Kansas air is better than any other for filling pneumatic tires. Kansas-filled res may yet become as familiar as rat-trap But Mr. Perkins was not content with plain air

in his tires. He conceived the notion that it was the greater percentage of ozone in the Kansas air which gave it its superiority for tires, as well as for dragon demolishing, and he set to work upon a machine for separating this ozone and obtaining it in a pure state This he soon accomlished, and has since used nothing else. He has had constructed a bicycle with exceedingly strong tires, which are three or four inches in diameter. When Mr. Perkins pumps these full of pure ozone at a high pressure and starts out for a little spin across the Kansas prairies, he is said to travel at lightning-defying speed. It is possible, a local admirer admits, that lightning might catch Mr. Perkins if it should have a good start and go straight after him, but so long as the electric fluid keeps up its ridiculous habit of zig-zagging it will continue to take Mr. Perkins's dust. Mr. Perkins, of course, makes the best time when further favored by ozone in the form of the bounding and cavorting State wind. Strange as it may seem, in this case he goes faster over rough ground than over smooth, bounding from point to point and spurning the intervening depressions as unworthy the touch of his flying tire. Indeed, in proceeding across the Kansas prairie on a windy day, he is described as touching along on the high places only. The ingenious Perkins is said to be working on a plan for putting wings on the wheels of his bicycle and not touching the ground at all. On the whole, we doubt the existence of Per kins of Popville. But there is no doubting the existence of the man who wrote and sent out the account of Perkins. The hand that rounded that dispatch is a hand of real flesh and blood, albeit that of a ready and resourceful liar.

Reading between the lines of Judge Gaynor's Delphic utterance, we seem to gather that he is just as willing to take the nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn this year as he was to take the nomination for Governor a year ago.

"The Louisville Courier-Journal" reports fortyeight murders in the State since July 1, but does not give the figures of the last and preceding They would be interesting as showing the condition of the principal industry there. It does not seem to slacken. Other pursuits may have their ups and downs, but the business of killing in Kentucky goes on like the procession of the seasons, knowing neither pause nor abatement. Forty-eight homicides in two months is probably a good average score and shows that though the age of chivalry may be past elsewhere, it is still regnant in that proud commonwealth and likely to remain so. Its contribution to the Atlanta fair might be its tables of assassination statistically arranged month by month and year by year since its history began. They would make Tennessee green with envy and even with the pretensions of Mississippi. Perhaps they would also astonish some of her own people if anything in that line is capable of astonishing them, but this is hardly likely.

Campbell in Ohlo is a much bigger ninepin than Hill in New-York, but will be bowled over all the same, Brice keeping the score and dodging the balls like the nimble-footed political acrobat he has proved himself to be.

Welcome awaits the Pacific Slope bride of Lord Sholto Douglas in his ancestral halls from all the Queensberry clan, unless current reports are misleading. She may supply to the race that new strain of blood of which it has stood greatly in need for several generations. The fact that she was a variety actress need not count against her, nor the question be raised as to the maximum height of her performing kicks or the general scope of her dramatic talent. As the poss ble regenerator of the great ducal house and The lesson of ten years ago ought not to be transmitter of new qualities to its descendants, forgotten. In 1885, it will be remembered, the the interest she possesses to its members is indereform element in the Democratic party-the pendent of any professional or gymnastic conre-election of Mayor Low-though; it wise to in- picked up a genuine California diamond. There is a place for it on the fading Queensberry carcanet, and it may come to outsparkle the whole ancestral regalia. The marriage for love may turn out better than some which other less sentimental lordlings have made here for money.

Assemblyman William Cary Sanger has been renominated by the Republicans of the IId District of Oneida County. That is as it should be Mr. Sanger made an excellent record at Albany this year. He was in favor of the good measures and against the bad ones. With a few more men of his standards and principles the record of the Legislature would have been far better. Mr. Sanger wears no collar, and will not wear one when he goes to Albany again, as he unistration established in the last two years. A doubtedly will with the support of a large ma-

> That is an extraordinary story which is told in connection with one of the latest trolley accidents in Brooklyn. According to the statement of the motorman, he was compelled to take out his car on the day of the accident, although he had had only one hour's sleep the previous night. He had gone to the depot to ask to be excused, but, although he explained the situation, he was forced to go on with his work or lose his place. If his statement is fully corroborated, the company is clearly responsible for the loss of a child's life. There are strict laws in regard to the number of hours which employes on surface railroads should work. Apparently they have been violated with tragical results. The case ought to be thoroughly sifted and the responsibility fixed where it belongs.

The Shepard Democrats have engaged an entire floor in the finest hotel in Syracuse, and will make a desperate effort to secure recognition from the State Convention. Plainly they mean business, and are in no mood to be trifled with.

The attempt to make a point against Controller Fitch because the checks deposited by the bidders for the Jerome Park Reservoir were not promptly returned has been a complete failure. Mr. Fitch says that the repayment of the sums deposited was delayed by the legal proceedings brought by John O'Brien to prevent the awarding of the contract to the second lowest bidder. In the mean time the entire sum was placed in a bank at interest, and the city is nearly \$1,000 richer on this account. Of course, the would-be contractors lost the use of their money, but that is a risk which they could not avoid, and for the delay O'Brien alone was responsible.

Portraits of twelve beautiful Southern maidens, some of them become wives since their portrayal. are to adorn the art gallery of the Atlanta Exhibition. They were painted by a Southern lady to represent the highest types of loveliness which the South could furnish, but they are too few in number to make any adequate showing of the abounding pulchritude of the women of that region. There is only one portrait for each calendar month; if there were one for every day in the year the array would be equally inadequate. the form of a cyclone is, we believe, greater than Beauty blooms and burgeons there like roses in the gardens of Shiraz, or lilies by the borders of the Bendemeer. It seems invidious to select a poses, as, alas! it too frequently s, we know of handful of the belles of that sunny romantic land to stand as the type of all of them. To the chosen ones it is pleasant enough no doubt, but the unchosen of equal claims to be so distinguished have reason to question the principle of selection which the artist has adopted. It seems to have been quite arbitrary and not in any case

to have been submitted for confirmation to plebiscitum or for judgment to any acknowledged tribunal. They are all handsome enough with out question, and if the artist has done there justice their similitudes will make one of the most interesting features of the show. But whether the assembled beauty of the South would have chosen them as its representatives, if the selection had lain with them, is a question which will probably never be formally determined.

PERSONAL.

John B. Chandier, who has been in Guatemala for the last two years as the Government archaeologist and mineralogist, is now in San Francisco. Mr. Chandler was sent to Guatemala as United States Vice-Consul-General.

Mme. Mabel Digby has been elected Mother-General of the Society of the Sacred Heart in success sion to Mme. Adelaide de Sartorious, who died las spring. Mother Digby is a daughter of Lord Digb; and a convert. "Conover Duff," given as the name of the author

of "The Master Knot" and "Another Story," recently published in Henry Holt & Co.'s Buckram Series, turns out to be a pseudonyme for three young Cleveland people—Laura Gaylord, Florence Little and Edward Cady—who wrote these two tales in collaboration.

One of the most interesting of the men made rich recently by the Cripple Creek mines is W. S. Stratton, who owns the Independence mine out right and has an interest in other mining properties. He is a carpenter, and three years ago he walked from Colorado Springs to the new camp, a distance of thirty miles, in order to save the a distance of thirty miles, in order to save the fare, which amounted to 34. Success has not spoiled him, although he now has an income of \$1,200,000 a year. He is a modest, small-sized man, with iron-gray hair and mustache, dressed in a plain business suit, and wholly inconspicuous.

The Rev. C. F. Gates, of Chicago, who has been elected president of the Euphrates College, at Harpoot, in Turkey, is about forty-five years old. He is a fine-looking man, with regular features wearing a mustache. He has been a missionary fifteen years.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale suggests that the United States shall renew its proposition, made to Spain in 1825, to lend her Government a large sum of money on condition that she shall allow this Governmen to organize Cuba, on a self-governing basis, with its autonomy guaranteed jointly by Spain and the United States. He thinks that it would be just as well to allow the island to remain nominally "the brightest jewel in the crown of Spain," so long as it was actually independent, and for all practical purposes on the same footing as one of the territories of the American Union. Lieutenant House, of Lancaster, Ohio, says he

the tallest man in the United States National Guard. He is six feet eight inches tall in his stocking feet. Mrs. Porter, of Preston Bend, Tex., has been seriously ill, but is now on the way to recovery. Aunt Sophia, as she is called, is one of the bestknown women in the Lone Star State. Her first husband was Colonel Holland Coffee, a noted pioneer and Indian fighter. Coffee's fort, or trading post, near Red River, on Big Mineral, is now called Coffee Bend. General Grant, when a lieutenant, was her guest at Presson Bend. During his Presidency he wrote her letters inviting her to visit him at Washington. She has a rocking chair that General W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State under Polk and Pierce, presented to Colonel Coffee in 1842. Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and Robert E. Lee have also been guests of Mrs. Porter. She takes all her cotton to Denison, having the largest farm in the Bend. husband was Colonel Holland Coffee, a noted

Washington, Aug. 29.-Postmaster-General Wilson has accepted an honorary membership in the Green-briar (W. Va.) Hunting Club, to which he was recently elected. This is a well-known organiza and owns a fine preserve of 60,000 acres at headwaters of the Greenbriar River.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Brooklyn trolley has now made a good start on its second century of victims. It is getting to be monotonous work keeping count.

A Little Sarcastle.—'I wish politics were not so dossid vulgah," said Reggle. "I should like to occupy a seat in Congress myself."
"If you did." said Maud Edith, sweetly, "I fear there would be nothing in it."—(Cincinnati En-

As a novelty the horseless wagon will attract much attention in New-York, but its utility on our rough pavements is yet to be demonstrated.

LOOKING FORWARD Some day there'll be action:
Some day we will find
Su'thin' r'ally wuth the task
O' keepin' it in mind.
Takes the frost ter make us
Ready fur a fight.
There'll be fun in plenty, when the
Fish
Don't
Bite.

What's the use o' tryin'
Fur ter raise a row.
When it's warm an' lazy,
Like it is jes' now?
Wait a little longer:
Trouble's still in sight.

Don't Bite. -(Washington Evening Star.

According to the elaborate report just issued by the Labor Department of the English Government there has been a notable rise in the rate of wages during the past year, the average increase for the entire laboring population being a little over dollar a head per annum. This increase is all the more remarkable from the fact that the returns in question show an equally notable decline in the number of hours of labor. Perhans the explanation for this manifestation of growth in prosperity on the part of the industrial world of Great Britain may be found in the corresponding diminution of wages and industrial decline in the United States since the accession to power of the present Democratic

A Terrible Fate.-Jones-There is one thing worse than dying.

Brown-What is that?

Jones-Living until all the people you can borrow from are dead.—(Truth.

According to a Rumanian newspaper, the "Foia Adrian Diaconu, an architect and archaeologist, has found in the ruins of the ancient Roman fortress at Bersovia, near Temesvar, documents proving, it says, that the glory for the invention of printing is due to the Romans. From the researches of Mr. Diaconu it would seem that the Fourth Legion, Flavia Felix, which was stationed in the flourishing province of Dacia Ripensis, was familiar with the use of typography, with movable types. Two members of the Bucharest Scientific Academy have examined the discovery of Mr. Diaconu and admitted its value.

Why They Were Starving.—Flowery Fields-Kind lady, cud yer help an honest man dat's got a sick wife and ten small children starvin' ter death?

Mrs. Goodman—Why are they starving? Can't you get work?

Flowery Fields—'Tain't dat, mum. Ter-day's delt regular starvin' day; ter-morrer I'll hev 'em dead an' no money ter bury 'em. I gives my customers variety, mum.—(Judge.

A number of the male Indian pupils of Hampton Institute are working this summer on farms along

the valley of the Hoosatonic, in Connecticut. they supplement their industrial training with actual experience on a farm. Their wages are sent directly to the institute, instead of being given to them. Their employers usually find them strong and willing workmen. One of these said of a young Cherokee whom he had on his farm for two months: "He is always in a good temper and never shirks any work. But he has a curious lack of appreciation of the value of time. . If he is put at any such task as cradling, where the labor is of one kind and continuous, he does exceedingly well. But if I give him a number of odd jobs to look after, he is satisfactory. He gets through one thing, and it takes him a long time to start at the next. I have spoken to him about economy of time and he promises to try to do better. He seems anxious to

The Queen's Necklace.—Germain Bapst, the author of the remarkable work, "Les Joyaux de la Couronne," in an interview with "The Circular's Paris correspondent regarding the pair of diamond carrings which a London Jeweller has presented Queen Victoria with, says: "It is impossible that the diamonds in question should have been a part of the famous Queen's necklace, as it has been asserted, since all the stones of that necklace have been recut, whereas the above-mentioned diamonds have only been cut once. On the other hand, Queen's marie Antoinette had received from Louis XVI, on the occasion of her marriage, a pair of pendant earrings of a flattened, pear shape, being diamonds cut as briolettes, which had been purchased from my great-grandfather. I have sent the sketch of those jewels, as preserved among my family relies and papers, to the London Jeweller, and it so happens that the pendant earrings offered to Queen Vierpendant weighs il karats and the other 17½ karats, whereas the biggest diamonds of the famous ne klace only weighed Il karats. Those pendant earrings were sold by Marie Antoinette just before the Revolution took place. They were no more heard of until 1860, when they were found to be in the possession of a German nobleman, who, beins ruined, sold them in England.

"The real worth of these jewels is greatly enhanced by the historical interest attached to them, so that it is hardly possible to value them exactly.—(The Jewellers' Circular.